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UNRIVALLED OLD  
SCOTCH WHISKY.A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES  
that Scotland can produce.

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AERATED WATER  
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HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S TONIC  
SARSAPARILLA  
PREPARED FROM THE FINEST  
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,  
(Evaporated "In Vacuo")  
and containing in each drachm one grain of  
Iodide of Potassium.

These medicines combined have long ranked as the most certain alternatives known, being indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in affections arising from poverty or impurity of the blood.

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FLUID EXTRACT

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.  
This preparation will be found a satisfactory and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache and biliousness when the bowels and liver are sluggish from climatic or other causes.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

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This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile properties of the well-known Cinchona Quinquina or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine. Prepared from the finest selected Bark and a blend of our well-known "Invalid Port," it is an invaluable summer tonic and appetizer, especially adapted for use of Convalescents from Malarial Fevers, and other climatic diseases.

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This Tonic is strongly recommended in all diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigour to the system.

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AROMATIC QUININE WINE.

An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of Quinine in combination with Aromatics. Eminently useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate, &c.

Price \$1 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, China and Manila.

BIRTH.

At Albany, on the 14th August, the wife of Mr. J. H. GARRELS, of a daughter. [1019]

DEATH.

At 12, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, on the 8th inst. ETHEL HARRIS, the dearly beloved wife of G. G. UREN.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL GRANTS BILLS.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The Royal Grants Bill has passed Committee.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

August 6th.

The Naval Review was a brilliant success.

After the inspection the German Emperor received the Admirals and Captains.

A FEMALE DRAGON.

The Emperor of Germany has appointed the Queen, Colonel of the Prussian Dragoon Guards, a deputation from which Regiment is coming over to Osborne to present respects.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS FRENCHMAN.

PARIS, August 6th.

M. Felix Pyat, the famous Communist leader and well-known journalist and dramatic author, is dead, aged 79 years.

BOULANGER.

August 6th.

General Boulanger has issued another manifesto, in which he indignantly protests against the charge of peculation made against him by the Government.

August 8th.

The trial of General Boulanger, M. Rochefort, and Count Dillon has commenced before the Supreme Tribunal. The accused, being absent, will be regarded as guilty of conspiracy.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR (?)

7th August.

The Prince of Annam has been nominated Commander of the Legion of Honour.

DEATH OF CAIROLI.

8th August.

The death is announced of Signor Cairoli, the celebrated Italian patriot and statesman, at the age of 61 years.

THE TYPHOON.

The typhoon is located by Dr. Dohereck somewhere down Hainan way, west of here. The barometer is still falling—29.56 this morning, and this afternoon seven degrees lower.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French gunboat *Viper* left Nagasaki for Kobe on the 1st ult.

The Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* arrived at Nagasaki from Cheloo on the 4th inst.

The Marquis Tseng, according to late advices from Peking, is suffering from serious indisposition.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Hector*, from Liverpool, left Singapore this morning, and is due here on the 20th inst.

LATEST advices from Aden are to the effect that the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Andary* has broken in two and is rapidly going to pieces.

A MARINE COURT will be held at the Harbour Office to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. to enquire into the loss of the British steamship *Almagra*.

A MEETING of those interested in the Drainage and Water supply at the Peak is being promoted. It will be held at 4 p.m. on Friday next, at the City Hall.

A WANCHAI contractor who was caught yesterday expeditiously clearing a site at Mount Kellie, by rolling the stones down the hill-side, was fined \$20 this morning.

THE *Strait Independent* of the 31st ult. is informed on very good authority that several deaths from cholera had occurred in Penang during the preceding four days.

It is said that the rising of the water in the Grand Canal, mentioned in Chinese papers, would indicate that some of the Yellow River water is coming down that way.

It appears that the steamer *Fungshun* struck the rocks off Alceste Island, at between 6.30 and 7 p.m. and in broad daylight. Capt. Tisdall was on the bridge at the time of the accident.

THE *Nagasaki Rising Sun* of the 7th inst. bears that the steamship *Augusta* has broken down and put into Kobe for repairs, after which she will load there for Hongkong, and thence proceed home.

ACCORDING to Singapore papers, the telegram of the 4th inst. announcing fresh annexations in the Pacific Ocean should read: "England has annexed the Union and Phoenix groups in the Pacific."

A COLORED seaman named Hyder Ali was found dead this morning at 6.15 o'clock, by the police, in a house of evil repute in East Street. The body was taken to the Mortuary to await the usual inquiry.

Of the 236 vessels which entered at the Shanghai Customs last month, 122 were British, 65 Chinese, 21 German, 15 Japanese, 5 French, 2 American, 2 Norwegian, 2 Danish, and 1 Italian. In June the entries were 225.

It is worthy of note that Li Hung-chang, the great Viceroy of Chihli, on hearing that the China Merchants' Co.'s steamer *Fungshun* had gone ashore, immediately ordered a man-of-war to proceed to the locality and protect the steamer.

DEAD tigers would appear to be a cheap commodity in the Malay Peninsula. A large tiger, says the *Malacca Chronicle*, was shot by a Malay at Ayer Panas the other day and was brought in to the Central Station, where it was put up to auction. It was knocked down to Mr. G. Copley for the sum of fourteen dollars.

Two sneak-thieves were whaled with the rod of justice this morning. One stole an article from a woman in Queen's Road last night, and the other snatched a gold ear-ring from a female near the Canton wharf during the afternoon. The first was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and eighteen strokes of the bamboo; the other, being more juvenile, got a fortnight, and nine strokes.

"WHAT'S THIS," asked the editor, scanning a bill for \$25. "A poem," just handed him by a stranger. "My dear sir, I have used no more of yours in my publication." "I know it, sir, but your wife accepted it." "How could my wife do any such a thing as that?" "It was a poem in love and flowers, and she used it at the top of her spinal column." "A bonnet?" "Yes, sir."

THE *Shen Pao* announces that an Imperial Edict was published on the 6th inst. transferring Yili, the Viceroy of the Hukuang, to the post of Military Governor of Shingking, and the Manchurian provinces. Yili is a Manchurian, who was Financial Commissioner, and Governor of Anhui. In August 1884 he had to retire in mourning, and was appointed Viceroy of the Hukuang in April, 1885.

THE Singapore *Strait Times* of the 6th inst. has the following, with reference to the tobacco planting industry in British North Borneo: "The Borneo S. S. Co. steamer *Pahnam*, now in port, has brought 92 bales of tobacco from the Segannan Estate of the Tobacco Company of British North Borneo, of which Mr. George Stephens is Manager. This first crop has been grown by a mere handful of coolies amidst the usual difficulties of opening up a new estate, and the result promises very well for the future of this plantation, where tobacco is now being grown on a large scale. The *Pahnam* during the two previous voyages brought up about 600 bales from the Xanow estate of the same company. One of the most successful of North Borneo planters, and to whom the country owes a great deal. The *Demora*, of the same line, also brought up 50 bales from another estate, and further shipments have been made by 'blue funnel' boats. The prospects of nearly all the estates are most encouraging, and the initial difficulties having been fairly well overcome by this time, it may be reasonably expected that the different plantations will now make rapid progress."

THE C. N. Co.'s steamer *Tsinan*, with the first season's teas from Foochow to Melbourne, arrived at that port on the 13th inst.

A HAWKER went into Government House last evening to sell some cinnamon bark to Sir G. W. de Vaux, Esq., and a policeman ran him in for being there with illegal objects. Mr. Pollock dismissed the case to-day.

We learn that Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith intends paying another visit to Japan next summer. The health of Australasia's greatest living statesman is far from satisfactory, and he still steadily refuses to re-enter political life.

MERCANTILE Jack had a little run ashore last night. Two Britishers who had been on a plain drunk were fitted a dollar each, but a Switzer, who had been seized with an attack of the jim-jams on the Praya, was mulct in treble that amount.

THE Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was raided by armed men last night. The leader was a policeman, armed with a search warrant, and he looked for illicit opium in the servants' quarters. He found 25 taels, and arrested a man, who is now on remand.

THE newspapers of Vienna note with dissatisfaction the great increase of self-murder in that city, and they are at a loss to determine the reasons for the apparent epidemic. During the month of May there were no less than forty-three cases of suicide, an unprecedented number in the history of the city.

A SYDNEY paper describes Sir Henry Loch, late Governor of Victoria, who will succeed Sir Hercules Robinson at the Cape as "a person of commonplace mind, who 'travels' chiefly on his beard, and is rather bald on the inside of his skull." Popular feeling, it is predicted, will be all against him in South Africa.

AMONG other occurrences cited in proof of the report that Russia completes an early aggressive movement in some direction is the fact that 4,000,000 pairs of boots have been ordered for army use. Plans have also been recently adopted for the erection of a new series of fortifications in Poland at a cost of between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 rubles.

THE Selangor correspondent of the *Strait Times* hears "that over two thousand piculs of tin ore have been obtained by the last washing at Rawang." If money were not so inconveniently "tight" in this colony at present, the valuable information just quoted would have doubtless led to a fresh "boom" in Pongjoms and Selamas. But things generally, and the ancient army of brokers in particular, are awfully sick just now.

GAMBLING clubs are being a good deal raided just now, between the police and the gangs of robbers. During this week a large number of them have been voluntarily closed, since the conviction of some club-men on Monday. But there are a very great many left, and we may inform Major-General Gordon, not a few regular fan-tan dens, where high gambling goes on, and whose proprietors pay regular hush-money to more prominent and affluent members of the force than mere constables.

APPROPOS of the alleged "war scare" which European correspondents have been writing a good deal about recently, some one in England has collected statistics of the loss of life in battle since 1852. Between that date and 1877 there were 1,948,000 lives lost in war. The total cost of the lives included in these figures was £2,411,000,000. Each life, then, involved the expenditure of £2,400. It is pointed out that a far less sum spent in arbitration and the payment of just indemnities would have accomplished much more than these expensive wars.

"VIVA," a lady who writes fashion notes and gives recipes for making pills in that holy paper the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, thus replies to a correspondent who wanted a cure for rheumatism: "Mix together two ounces of camphor, the same quantity of Castile soap, and half a pint of rum. Rub the mixture well into the affected parts. Only a woman could talk calmly of spilling rum in this way. There is, too, an air of flippancy—we had almost said of sacrilege—in speaking of 'rubbing it well into the affected parts'—taking it upwardly, in other words, and your woman claims an equality of intellect with Man!"

We take the following from Wheelock & Co.'s freight market report of the 10th instant:—Since our last issue on the 23rd ultimo we have a slight improvement to report in our homebound freight market. On the departure of the extra P. & O. steamer *Hongkong* rates immediately advanced and are now quoted 35s. for London and 45s. for New York with the exception of the Ben Line steamer *Bradford*, which is asking 30s. for London, but the being in the New York conference is unable to book through cargo. For Nagasaki-Shanghai there has been no demand, and rates have dropped to a very low stage; the small steamers that formerly ran on this route are anxious to find employment elsewhere at rates that will even pay expenses. For Newchwang and Southern ports the small demand that existed a short time ago has almost ceased. For London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—With the exception of the Mails the *Ben Line* steamer *Bradford* and the C. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Benbow* are the only boats now loading, the former at 30s. and the latter at 35s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. Holt's steamer *Diamond*, due on the 13th instant, will load at 35s. per ton and the *Carmarthenshire* due from Japan on or about the 20th will load at current rates. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—The departure of the *Benbow* with a fair quantity from this has left the berth entirely vacant. The next boat due is the *Orinoco* on or about the 18th instant. Rate 50s. per ton. Via Cape.—The American ship *Occidental* is now ready to receive cargo and is booking at the reduced rate of 25s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 18 Mex. cents per picul, nominal; Cheloo to Swatow, 12 Mex. cents per picul, very little demand; Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.00 per ton of coal sent, for steamer, for sailing vessels, nominal. Settlements during the fortnight:—*Wili*, Disengaged vessel in port; *Mary Stewart*, British barque 484 tons register, for sale.

SUICIDE OF A FIREMAN.

At one o'clock to-day, an unemployed fireman named James McNamee, who had been living at the Sailors' Home, committed suicide by jumping into the harbour. It appears that the deceased walked to the Harbour Master's wharf and, having deliberately thrown down his hat and divested himself of his clothes, jumped off the wharf, before any help could be procured. After many unsuccessful attempts to fish up the body, Mr. E. Jones and Mr. L. S. Muggins, the boarding officers, succeeded, after the lapse of an hour in bringing it up by the aid of grappling irons. It was then taken to the Government Civil Hospital, it being believed that a spark of life remained, but upon examination Dr. Atkinson pronounced the man to be dead.

## THE SANITARY SANHEDRIM.

## STRAINED RELATIONS.

Regular meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon. Typoons in more senses than one, expected. The Hon. By-and-by Samuel Brown and Mr. Wong Shing the only punctual arrivals. Everybody else, scared to come, apparently. At 4.25 President goes out in the "Exit first robber" style, and brings in the Acting Registrar-General and Mr. Ede. Latter has a big lot of papers. Clouds on the horizon. Mr. Humphreys arrives at 4.30, followed by Dr. Ho Kai and some youthful P.W.D. officials. Next comes Major-General Gordon. Mr. Francis not in evidence. First business question of the Bye-laws. Somebody suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to go into the details and report. Though they were passed at the last meeting, President believes that the Board could run through in a couple of jiffs. Then thinks the Inspector of Markets should have a look at them first. Sub-committee finally named. Advent of Mr. Francis, with more papers. Second item on the programme—the question of the Peak drainage—reached. President explains that the Government wrote to the Board on the 30th April, and by some unaccountable means the communication was not brought before the Board until the 10th inst. The matter had been revised by the Board, and they need go back to the original memorial. He believed that one of the members had kept the papers. As H.E. the Governor had stated in a published letter that he was going to receive a deputation it would be useless to do anything until they saw what His Excellency said. That would be before next meeting, probably.—Mr. Francis thought they ought to let the public know all about it. Like George Washington, he could not tell a lie—it was him that kept the papers, and he blushed to own it. The Peak drainage was an important matter, and the public ought to know that the Board couldn't do anything.—The President was of opinion that the explanation as to the detention of the papers was not sufficiently apologetic, and went back to it. He had been told that the Secretary could not get the papers back, and therefore could not bring the matter before the Board.—Mr. Francis admitted keeping the documents between two and three months, and getting several reminders from the Secretary, and yet says that if he had been told they were really wanted he would have sent them back long ago.

The President suggests that papers in future be laid before the Board and then circulated, or, better still, left with the Secretary for members to see.—Mr. Francis inconspicuously continues that he wanted to make up a report to lay before the Board, and there was no earthly reason why the President or Secretary should not have told him to send the papers back.—The President resents this tone, and says that is no justification. Then tells the Secretary to read the papers. Secretary does so. In the course of the minutes a note by Mr. Cooper, when Acting Surveyor-General is read, and evokes a remark about the "insolence of an officer" from Mr. Francis.—This brings the President to his feet, looking very wrath. He reminds Mr. Francis that the members of the Board ought to treat the officials with more consideration, especially as they cannot reply.—Mr. Cooper, who is in the Board-room, tries to look injured.—Mr. Francis endeavored to justify his remark. Says Mr. Cooper's note was insolent.—The President looked upon the remark as directed at the office he had the honour to hold.—Mr. Francis replied that he meant Mr. Cooper, and repeated his remark.—The President says the officers should be treated with moderation. Typoon evidently approaching.—Mr. Francis damns all moderation and courtesy. Says three-quarters of the Board's trouble is caused by it, and by not calling a spade a spade. If that were done they would get more work out of the officials, and a great deal less nonsense.—The President thinks it due to him, as representing the official interest, to express the opinion that every "gentleman" on the Board will treat every other gentleman with moderation, including the servants of the Government and of the Board.—Mr. Francis has the last word. "So long as he deserves it." Secretary goes on reading again. Remainder of the tragedy to-morrow.

## VOLUNTEERS AND THE DEFENCE OF HONGKONG.

The following sketch, from the pen of an anonymous author, will repay perusal. At a time when it is proposed to raise a considerable force of Volunteers to strengthen the garrison it seems fair that people at large should have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the conditions of the defence of a city and harbour like this with modern weapons, in order to enable them to judge of the necessity of such a force. It is of course a fact that a harbour properly defended according to modern ideas has not yet been attacked by a fleet, so there are no examples to guide us, but just as scientists can tell us more about the moon than we can see, so, judging from their past experience, we can judge of the conditions of the defence of a city and harbour like this with modern weapons, in order to enable them to judge of the necessity of such a force. It is of course a fact that a harbour properly defended according to modern ideas has not yet been attacked by a fleet, so there are no examples to guide us, but just as scientists can tell us more about the moon than we can see, so, judging from their past experience, we can judge of the conditions of the defence of a city and harbour like this with modern weapons, in order to enable them to judge of the necessity of such a force.

The preparedness or otherwise of the defences here is a subject of peculiar interest at the present time. Everyone, from Lord Salisbury downwards, seems to agree that the state of tension on the Continent cannot last much longer. After the crash we may expect years of peace, and prosperity will be a welcome sight if it find us unprepared!

## I.—International and Strategic considerations affecting the safety of the Colony.

The man who understands International politics must have devoted a number of years to its study, and even then he will be often at a loss or taken by surprise. It is not proposed to put forward many ideas on the subject, but it is taken for granted that it is always possible that this Colony may be attacked by a combined squadron consisting of some of the principal heavy ships of two European naval powers—say France and Russia. And this might come about in at least two ways. First, as the Russians appear to have done in '79 when war was imminent, they might send their ships before and to distant stations separately, or in two and three, with sealed orders; or a declaration of war these orders would give them a *rendezvous*, out of striking distance of our heavy fleets, from which they would proceed to attack British Colonies and outlying squadrons in detail, quite possibly beginning with Hongkong; as their time would be limited, such an attack would be made with adequate resources and in the most determined manner.

Secondly, the same combination might in a short campaign conquer the central European powers, and aiming at universal dominion, annex their fleets, gain some temporary advantages over ours and attack our Colonies.—The resources of the Empire being tasked to the utmost to resist the inevitable advance on India and keep the Suez Canal open.

At any rate every one will admit that both the nations named are possessed by the demon of unrest at the present time; *Lebas Glendal* and the Revolutionary Society are strong enough to render their respective governments insecure, and both probably, if at the head of affairs would adopt aggressive foreign policies.

Again, though this may seem far-fetched, it is by no means unworthy of consideration.

A military power might invade England by surprise, outmanoeuvre our Militia and Volunteers and lay siege to London. A hungry mob might compel the Ministry to accept a disgraceful peace, including the Colonies in its terms!

Would not the cable convey from Colony to Colony the determination to stand by one another and refuse to hand over ships and guns (besides paying a heavy indemnity) to the foreigner who had caught John Bull asleep; and would it be such a desperate undertaking?

## Now a few words as to strategic matters.

The greatest efforts would be made to effect a surprise, both by previously arranging a *rendezvous* as mentioned above, and cutting cables to prevent news of declaration of war or movements of probable enemies reaching us; or, what would be worse, the cable might be tapped at Saigon or elsewhere, and messages calculated to give a feeling of security sent on. As to strength of fleet, steps would no doubt be taken to concentrate eight or ten armored ships with counter-mining launches, coal and store ships, and transports with at least 5000 troops on board; in 1870 the Indian Government fitted out a powerful fleet of frigates and a convoy with 1,000 troops on board to capture Mauritius from the French under somewhat similar circumstances.

With such a fleet our squadron, without a single battle ship of the first-class, would be quite unable to cope, although it might very possibly detach ships to harass and watch them and force them to protect their transports very carefully, if, indeed, it were not attacking Saigon or Vladivostok at the time.

The first step of the hostile squadron on arriving in the neighbourhood would be to seize some convenient spot out of range of the guns of the forts as a harbour and depot, and to protect it with submarine mines and guard-boats against the enterprise of our ships and torpedo boats. They would then no doubt organize their forces and embark their soldiers in the manner most suited to the tactical considerations of their proposed landing, while their boats and lighter vessels proceed chiefly by night to exploit our mine-fields and reconnoitre the defences generally.

Now the garrison proceeds to man the defences, leaving but a small reserve in Victoria itself; a sharp look-out is kept for a possible landing and guard-boats watch the enemy's ships and engage his boats as opportunity offers.

Now the first long-range shells begin dropping into the town, and the Fire Brigades have their work cut out to keep fires under, while the Police have perhaps more than they can do to control the immense crowds of excited Chinese, many of them armed. It depends almost entirely on the civil white population and its previous organization, or want thereof, whether the streets are kept in fair order and the damage confined to that done by the enemy's shells, which would be comparatively trifling, or whether Victoria becomes at once a town of all the devils.

For it is time for parleying: any crowds that refuse to disperse must be broken up at once by sharp shot, and, blood once shed, any solitary Europeans would be massacred and outlying bungalows plundered in all directions unless properly protected!

Such organization is beyond the scope of this effort, but the direction it would take might be briefly indicated. The place would be told off into sections, each under a man of recognized authority. One or more buildings, easily defensible, would be selected as a section rally point, and into it all women and children would be taken when the alarm was given. The houses would all be closed and barred, and patrols starting from the rallying point would sweep the streets regularly, disposing summarily by rope or bullet of anyone found plundering, and keeping order generally. Any men who could be spared from the section would report themselves to the Chief Magistrate for service under his orders.

## II.—Tactical considerations governing Defence of Harbour.

As is generally known, the two factors in harbour defence are the submarine mines and the guns, and the mines are put first advisedly. For it is generally recognized that to keep a battle ship from running past a fort by gun-fire alone is not possible, whereas a properly laid mine-field will destroy her if she attempts to cross it.

On the other hand if a mine-field is not protected by efficient gun-fire it will in a short time be destroyed by the enemy's boats. So the connection between these two factors is very close indeed: one, like the right arm of the pugilist, forbids close approach under penalty of a crushing blow; the other, the left arm, does the more distant sparring, inflicting lighter but further reaching injuries.

Now it will be evident to every one that the mine-fields for the defence of the harbour from the west must be of great size; for the largest mine has but a small circle of effect, being a maximum that the effect decreases as the cube of the distance from the object, and several lines are necessary in all channels so that the explosion of a mine or two may not open a passage to the enemy's ships. Besides the regular lines of large mines (observation mines) there must be large numbers of smaller surface mines which explode when a vessel strikes them (electro-contact mines).

Most elaborate arrangements are necessary for anchoring each mine so that it does not drag, twist its cable or pull in its neighbours, and for assuring the proper connections of the electric wires throughout the mine-fields.

The time, labour, and skill requisite to lay out a large mine-field, then, is evidently very great: in case of a sudden attack every trained or even partially-trained submarine miner is of great value. Besides the work mentioned above it would be necessary to load reserve mines and have their cables, &c. laid out, ready to replace any mines that have been destroyed as soon as there is a lull in the attack.

It is hard to imagine a prouder position than that of the efficient Volunteer, be he submarine-miner, gunner or rifleman, who feels that by self-sacrificing intelligent work, looking neither for reward nor *kudos*, but only for the peace of mind that comes with the consciousness of manly performance of duty—so surely it is the duty of the individual to fit himself for use in the defence of the community—he has fitted himself to take a place alongside the trained soldiers of the Empire in the defence of Britain's interests!

Now for the Guns!

It is of course not advisable to say exactly the number of Artillery-men who would be required to assist the regular troops, even if a limit could be readily fixed; but the present Corps, which has proved itself by its practice this year to have a number of very useful men in its ranks, would form a nucleus for a most serviceable corps of three or four times its present strength.

And there would be very heavy work for the Artillery too. Besides the heavy gun service in the batteries on the fresh ground, that the right man be able to form an advanced guard, deploy and carry out the attack in proper formation!

The necessity of the individual soldier being trained to take the best advantage of cover while maintaining his alignment and interval as far as possible, is also quite obvious.

Examples to show the necessity of tactical training as well as musketry, and the comparative

essential to fill shell and cartridges and convey them long distances to replace at once those expended by the guns.

Now the exact form the attack would take it is impossible to say, but we may take it for granted that at first there would be long and medium-range Artillery fighting of a more or less desultory character, combined probably with attacks on the mine-fields by a more or less long range of three days, possibly a good deal longer, depending on the course events take. With our present arrangements, unless loose granite proves very unreliable under shell fire, the guns (when they are all out and mounted) ought to give a good account of themselves against two or three times their number on board ship.

It is not necessary to specify at length all the relative advantages and disadvantages, but it may be shortly stated that guns at a fair elevation on shore have the great advantages of stable platforms, better range-finding opportunities and good protection from observation and fire.

During this fighting a good many shells would fall into the town and among the shipping in the harbour, while Aberdeen and the Peak would probably be bombarded by the lighter ships to increase the confusion, neither of our likeliest antagonists are noted for making war with kid gloves.

The result of this fighting would have a decisive effect on the final result. If the batteries and minefields were so far weakened (with comparatively small loss to the enemy) that a decisive attack must break into the harbour, it would seem very doubtful whether the place could hold out when attacked at the same time on the south side by large numbers of troops landed by the transports. Stone Cutters' Island and Lyceum would no doubt be held out for a day or two, but they must soon be starved into submission. If, on the other hand, by a careful and well-thought-out organization, a steady system for replacing at once as far as possible all material destroyed or expended, a cheerful filling up of casualties as soon as they occur—

Each stepping where his comrade stood

The moment that he fell—

the front line is maintained intact, while counter-strokes are made against the enemy's ships at night with torpedo-boats and every means taken to annoy and injure him, we could confidently await the hour when the approach of a British fleet or the exhaustion of his stores forced him



usefulness of a force without the former, could be multiplied ad libitum.

Let any man of intelligence take as a problem the effect of a fog coming on when the heights were manned and expecting a front attack; remembering that the *desiderata* for any defence are, in order of importance—field of fire, cover, obstacles to enemy communications for defenders.

A small number of drills, principally on rough ground, would be sufficient to render a man of intelligence effective as a private, but officers and sergeants would require a tolerably complete knowledge of minor tactics and some exercise in handling men; this they could acquire if they were attached to regulars for a few days in the year, and took the trouble to attend a field day now and then and read up sound text-books.

A local paper recently put forward the statement that another battalion and another battery were needed for the proper defence of the station, and few will doubt that they would be desirable additions; but did the writer and his readers ever consider the state of our most important fortified harbours at home; how miserably provided they are, how liable to sudden attack, and how very important to the Empire?

About four years ago all the Artillery force of a large home station, defending one of the most important seaports, was needed to man one of the sea-forts, making no allowance for casualties! Besides this, there were two other large sea-forts nearly as big, several small ones, and a chain of forts on the land side extending twelve or fifteen miles, three of them large works requiring considerable garrisons. Moreover, all the forts were of old design and by no means so modern as the works here; there was not a single modern breech-loading gun mounted there in the spring of 1887, and very possibly there is not now. The Artillery force from the list appears to be of the same strength as it was four years ago.

All the principal home fortresses are manned by skeletons and rely to a very large extent on Volunteers; so it seems hardly reasonable to expect the Empire to provide a full garrison here at present; where, too, conditions seem so favorable to Volunteering; indeed, but for the necessity of comparatively secure strategic pivots for the navy, it is probable that the old country would not have done so much as she has done until she had put her home defences in order.

One would think that, in a small white population in contact with inferior races, superfluous energy would naturally find a vein in learning to fight—as it appears to at Shanghai. Surely it would do no great harm to the able-bodied Hongkongers if on the few drill evenings in the year fatigue compelled him to bed and forbade his wooing fortune at the harmless and customary poker. Be that as it may, it has been sought to show that to ensure a proper defence of Hongkong against a very possible attack there would be an opportunity for all we say every able-bodied Englishman in the place—either in the batteries amid the blinding glare and appalling crash of the bursts of heavy shell, the vicious whirr of the hail of machine-gun bullets and the whirling rush of the shrapnel volleys—in the guard-batties on dark nights with all beacons removed, observing at a respectful distance the motions of the iron Leviathans but prepared for desperate hand-to-hand fight at any moment with their boats, guarding his comrades from surprise at the price of risk and privation to himself or marching and counter-marching on the hills, firing and being fired at, keeping his heart up and his sights carefully adjusted—to assert his claim to manhood and patriotism.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, July 25th.

General Boulanger stands for upwards of one hundred cantons at to-morrow's elections for the Councils-General.

The editor of a Boulangerist paper, *Le Concordat*, has been arrested, and the offices of the paper searched.

CAIRO, July 26th.

The chief Maku-el-Mir, with his reinforcements, has effected a junction with the forces under Wad-el-Nijmi.

LONDON, July 26th.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Raker, Postmaster-General, in reply to a question asked that France and Italy had consented to a further reduction from 1st January in the rates charged for the transit of the Eastern mails across those countries, and that the trains between Modena and Brindisi would be accelerated. Government, he said, had under consideration the question as to whether the day of departure of the Australian mails from Adelaide should be altered to Wednesday, a change which would involve the departure of the mails from Bombay being altered to Sunday instead of as at present. Government were, however, consulting the India Office and the principal merchants connected with Eastern trade, with a view to obtaining an expression of opinion on the subject.

Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that no progress had been made in connection with the proposed new Government dock at Bombay for ships of Her Majesty's Navy beyond the selection of a site. Lord Cross, he said, had offered to contribute a moiety of the cost, but the Admiralty had not yet accepted the offer. In the meantime the Bombay Port Trust had offered to construct a dock which the India Government consider would be sufficient for all Indian needs.

July 27th.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Northbrook, in moving for the production of the correspondence that had taken place relative to English import duties on silver plate of Indian manufacture, dwelt on the evils attending the duty in question. Lord Cross said that he fully agreed with Lord Northbrook that the duty was in every way hurtful, and said that he would leave Mr. Goschen no peace until he had repealed it and modified the law relative to compulsory hall-marking and to facilitate the import into England of Indian silver plate.

CAIRO, July 27th.

The Borderers have been ordered up to Assouan.

LONDON, July 28th.

The appointment of the Earl of Fife to a Dukedom has been gazetted. He will henceforth take the title of Duke of Fife. The marriage of the Duke with Princess Louise of Wales was solemnized yesterday at Buckingham Palace Chapel. The ceremony passed off most brilliantly. Enormous crowds heartily cheered the couple as they drove down to the Duke's house at Richmond, where they spend their honeymoon. Advice respecting grain crops state that in Austria they are mostly a complete failure, and that in Roumania they are poor, whilst from Canada reports are good.

PARIS, July 28th.

The High Court of Justice has proclaimed that unless Boulanger, Dillon and Rochefort appear before the authorities in Paris within ten days they will be declared rebels and their property will be confiscated.

Midnight.

Up to the present the result of the elections for Councils-General shows that Boulanger has been elected in 4 and defeated in 40 cantons.

The result of voting in 1,200 cantons has yet to be received.

Whole-sale catches are being made for copies of the Boulangerist organ *Le Concordat*.

Large crowds are parading the streets to-night and considerable excitement prevails.

July 29th, Morning.

According to the latest information Boulanger has stood for about 400 cantons in the election for Councils-General held yesterday. The returns to hand show that the General has been elected in 10 cantons and defeated in 47; returns of 1,000 cantons are still to be received.

A raid has been made by the police on Paris newspapers for having published secret evidence in the Boulanger case, which was stolen from the Government printers.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A lad carrying a small bag of valuables, while on his way from a boat to his home in Canton met by a clever rascal, who began joking with him and making himself exceedingly funny to the bystanders. During the comedy, the rascal made a snatch at the bag and decamped. The boy shouted out "thief" but those near by, considering the matter to be a joke, laughed all the more. By this time the sharper had already made himself scarce. The bag contained \$350 dollars, besides some jewelry.

A Tientsin correspondent of the *Wai Sun* says that the volume of water in the Peiho is becoming smaller and smaller each year, so that steamers find it often dangerous to come up to their old berths alongside the bund of the foreign concession. Unless dredgers are used to clear the river from the vast accumulations of silt, it will be an impossibility for steamers to come up to Tientsin, which will compel them to unload the cargo and ship it by rail. This will cause very heavy additional expenses to shippers in the shape of carriage from Taku to Tientsin. Railways alone can solve the difficulty, and the authorities seem blind to the need of both railways and the dredger.

A Tientsin correspondent of the *Kwang-pao* tells a curious story of the exodus of nearly three hundred weasels from one gdown to another. He says there was a large crowd looking on at the same time, and they saw old weasels leading the young, and the strong supporting the weak. Many conjectures were made as to omens, whether happy or otherwise, and the new landlord of the new tenants, being alarmed, consulted a fortune teller, who gave his opinion that the move portended a great calamity to the neighbourhood. The prediction, however, has not proved correct, and now the fortune-teller is "wanted." The landlord wants his money back.

According to a memorial of the Governor of Kwang-tai, the portion where the province touches on the Miao-tai (aborigines) borders appear to be very unhealthy, the principal illness that "fleth is heir to" there being a swelling of the throat and glands. No less than seven sub-prefects died in harness during a space of three years, and all of the same disease. Candidates for the vacant yamen of that sub-prefecture have therefore been exceedingly scarce lately, and the memorialist prays that the Throne may take measures to force the expectant officials appointed to the post to go, without listening to any excuses of delicate health, etc., that may be formulated for the occasion.

The growing importance of the Imperial Maritime Customs may be judged from the following:—The Governor of Anhui, in his annual report to the Throne, states that the total receipts of the Wuhu Customs for the year ending the sixth moon of this year was only a trifle over Tls. 130,000. The amount set down by Imperial Decree was in former years over Tls. 347,000 per year, which amount should be as much as it is under the present conditions, and for this purpose he seems willing to inflict wanton injury upon the miserable finances of the struggling Korean state.

From Japanese reports, probably the best we can get at the present, the opening of Ping-an will probably increase the yearly Customs revenue by \$150,000 to \$200,000 at least. There is no doubt the Japanese desires are founded on justice, and that the Korean King's application should not have been rejected. Also that the Chinese veto cannot be justified. The next move will no doubt be a formal application on behalf of Japan for the opening, an application which the foreign Treaty Powers can hardly fail to support, as the maritime nations especially have genuine interest in the opening of a new market that will absorb imports and give employment to much shipping.

Yuan, the Chinese Resident, has also opposed the opening, but his motives are believed to be purely malicious. It is most unfortunate that China vetains this hated office at Seoul. He has effectively estranged Corea from China, a fact that China will find to be full of far-reaching evil consequences to the Empire; and the present state of feeling in Japan towards China, which has supplanted the warm amity that existed two years ago, though partly the result of Japanese contempt for the Invertebrate Yamen of Peking, and some doubts of the good faith of the Viceroy, doubts probably groundless, but the natural result of His Excellency's incomprehensible opportunism with regard to Corea, will soon become manifest.

We hope the Chinese will, when the demand for opening Ping-an is next made, consider the prudence of a policy of fairness in this matter, not only to Corea, but also to the foreign powers interested. If the Yamen should remain recalcitrant the situation may become dangerous, as the Japanese Government will be justified in using some measure of insistence. —*Chinese Times*.

## NINGPO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Ningpo, 7th August, 1889.

How true is the saying "It never rains but it pours!" Just imagine, no less than three remarkable events happening in this port within the space of twenty-four hours. But so it is, as I shall now proceed to relate.

At 9 o'clock last night the steamer *Ningpo* from Hongkong, with liches, etc., etc., dropped anchor off the Customs bund. She was piloted in by Mr. Petersen. Her commander is the genial and deservedly popular Captain Schultz, whose arrival is warmly welcomed on all sides. The Chinese say that Captain Schultz's visit to Ningpo has something in it, for just as that mariner was entering the garden of a friend to pay a visit, he almost stepped upon a five-foot snake! Snake slaying not being exactly in the official Captain's line, he promptly gave the alarm, when a rush was made for the hat-band and pantry (for the purpose of finding weapons wherewith to enter upon an encounter with the dangerous reptile); while your correspondent made a dash for the biggest flower-pot he could see. This he seized and banged upon the head of the serpent with all his might! Result—flower-pot, containing a fine orchid, smashed to atoms; the serpent ceased to exist. The boss looked daggers at me, but very manfully towards his burst orchid. You bet I soon excused myself and "went" for I wasn't kill any more snakes with flower-pots!

At 10.45 a.m. to-day an alarm of fire in the upper part of the Settlement was raised. Arriving on the spot I found several small Chinese shops burning just opposite the Roman Catholic Church. A few moments later the fire-engine from the Police Station, with a large brigade of police under command of the omnipresent, energetic, and justly popular Major Watson, accompanied by Sergeant Willis, arrived and rendered great assistance. This useful force was aided by a number of men from the Chinese men-of-war in port. By noon all danger was past. Fourteen houses were destroyed, including one owned by a Japanese cake-maker. Damages are estimated at \$400. The fire originated in a Chinese shop, where oil was being boiled. It is supposed the oil-pan boiled over, and thus caused the fire, during the temporary absence of the workmen.

This morning the steamer *Kiangtse* brought down despatches from Shanghai which have resulted in the immediate discharge of Hwa Shiao Hing, managing agent of the China Merchants Company at this port, and placing the office in charge of Shiao Poo-jin, an uncle of the Tsoai of Chefoo. Thus "Old Greasy," as he was appropriately nicknamed, has been superseded by "Methuselah," so called from his advanced age. Mr. Sheng has been manager of telegraphs for the past three years. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

## HANGCHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 1st, 1889.

The month of July just passed has been remarkable this year, in Hangchow, for furnishing us with the hottest and the coolest weather that has been known for many years. In the same month. The hot weather culminated on the night of the 10th, when many of the people sat up fanning all night. Then followed two weeks of cool rainy weather, with heavy rain almost every day. The rice fields were generally flooded, and it was feared that the crop would be seriously injured; and the price of old rice advanced considerably. But the opinion now is that the rice crop will be good, having suffered little injury from the excess of water. The cotton crop, however, was seriously damaged.

The busiest place in the city, at present, is the Examination Hall, which is undergoing thorough repairs for the reception of the students of "building talent" who are trying to become "promoted men." The examination, an extra one this year, by grace of the Emperor, takes place on the eighth day of the eighth moon. Extensive repairs are also going on at the yamen of the criminal judge. They are building a high wall to enclose additional grounds on the west, north and east sides of the premises. The wall will be a height of twenty-five feet, and will require the outlay of a large sum of money. It is proposed to build houses on the land now enclosed, for rent. The reason given for building the wall and the houses is that the *fungshui* of the place is bad. Three judges have died and one has been degraded while filling the post on these premises, and the natural conclusion is that there is no luck about the place. The present incumbent would not occupy the house but took up quarters in another part of the city. It is hoped that the high wall will keep off the bad luck, and the presence of families in the quarters will tend to make the place habitable for criminal judges. —*N. C. Daily News*.

## TIENTSIN.

August 3rd, 1889.

Mr. Rockhill, who started for Tibet last winter has been heard of from Chungking in Szechuan, on his way back.

Letters received this week from Corea by the *Owari Maru* repeat that the Treasuries of the King and Government are utterly empty and likely to remain so, as the country has become insolvent; the Customs revenues have been stolen or muddled away by the thievish native officials, and of credit there is none. The foreign employes, aloft and ashore, are in bad case, as they cannot get any pay, and to some of them their arrears are owing. The King, the Government, and the officials constitute a scandalous nuisance, and the sooner all are swept away the better.

The process of silting up still continues in the Tientsin River, and is apparently going on farther down towards the Upper Nine Forts Reach, where the steamers now discharge their cargo. Soundings taken at low tide during the past week show that between the new College and Tientsin Bend there are ft. 6 in. of water; through the East Reach, ft. 6 in. from Everlasting Bend, Double Bend, ft. 6 in. through Arsenal Reach, ft. 6 in. On Thursday a red tide at the Bar caused a 4 in. rise at the Bund, so that the depth of water in the Tientsin Reach at high tide was ft. 8 in., and from that point to the Arsenal Reach could not have been over ft. 8 in. Steamers are compelled to lie in the Upper Nine Forts Reach, which is one of the best reaches in the river, just above the village of Pai-tang-kiao, situated about twelve miles from Tientsin. The Customs authorities have put down ten mooring posts, and have connected the village with Tientsin by telephone. The Customs Bend, the *Peam*, is situated with the tide officers' boats. Since the 14th ult. twenty-three steamers have been cleared, and everything is being done to accelerate their discharge and despatch. —*Chinese Times*.

## ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The Paris edition of the *New York Herald*, in its issue of July 24th, says:—

The recent action of France in refusing to assent to the conversion of Egypt's debts unless England would fix a definite date for the withdrawal of British troops from the Khedive's dominions has received grim, conclusive, and highly diplomatic comment. The eccentric and fantastic people sometimes called derwishes are up in arms and are advancing upon Assouan. Colonel Wodehouse, who commands the Egyptian forces at Wady Halfa, fortunately has command of the telegraph wires, which the derwishes have not. The result is that the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, is in active communication with the Khedive, and the immediate transport of reinforcements is ordered, among other regiments the gallant Black Watch. The Forty-second Royal Highlanders, are on the way from Malta to Egypt.

There seems no doubt that the derwishes mean business. These dark barbarians are hardy and warlike. Telegrams from Egypt say that they are suffering from thirst. This makes them all the more bloodthirsty. All that Wodehouse with his steamers and cavalry has yet been able to do is to prevent the derwishes from drinking his water. Wodehouse in doing this has already lost 70 killed and wounded, including two of his small staff of British officers, but this blow dealt at the invaders is not enough either to quench thirst or stop the advance. There will be severe fighting. July and August are pretty hot months for white men to engage in battle with wiry, snake-like Southerners.

Such is the military aspect of the case, but let us for a moment consider its diplomatic phase. For seven years England has militarily occupied Egypt. It is an axiom familiar to every well-instructed officer in Europe that the key to

## To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; TAIWANFOO. THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK &amp; Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 14th August, 1889. [1020]

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY."

Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN &amp; Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 14th August, 1889. [1021]

## Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 15th August, at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 13th August, 1889. [1016]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst. at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong 10th August, 1889. [1012]

## Insurances.

THE STANDARD A SCOTCH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fall to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policyholder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of most good service to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,000,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong.

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. [992]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. } \$333,333-33

EQUAL TO ..... } \$318,000-00.

RESERVE FUND ..... } \$318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &amp;c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 &amp; 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1884. [158]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877

IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELESTIAL OPERA GLASSES.

MARINE GLASSES and STYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [794]



## To be Let.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Magazine Gap, a spacious five roomed HOUSE, with basement and outhouse, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to  
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [828]

TO LET.  
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$90 and Taxes.  
Apply to  
G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Praya Central,  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [130]

TO LET.  
FROM 1st August, 1889, either with or without Machinery, the Company's spacious GODOWN and YARD at Howington known as the Hongkong Steam Laundry Company, (Limited).

A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Manager,  
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., (Ld.),  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1889. [928]

TO LET.  
(With Immediate Possession).

A EUROPEAN HOUSE at High Street, formerly occupied by Mr. HAZELAND.

Apply to  
A. H. YON,  
No. 80, Praya Central,  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [187]

HOUSE TO LET AT MACAO.

A COMMODIOUS FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE in the Largo do Senado, Macao, with Bath-room, Cook-house and Servants' Quarters. Furnished throughout with English, American, and Chinese-made furniture.

Apply to  
THEOBALD J. COLLACO,  
Macao, 7th August, 1889. [1001]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS"

No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE,  
From 1st June.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE,  
WESTBOURNE VILLAS.

AT MAGAZINE GAP.

"TUSCULUM"—A very comfortable and very cool 5 Roomed House with Tennis Court, &c. From 1st September.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [113]

TO BE LET.

THIRD FLOOR No. 5, Duddell Street,

containing 4 large light and airy rooms, 2 small rooms, and 2 bathrooms. Gas and Water laid on. Rent \$70 per month. Immediate possession.

Apply to  
"D."  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [186]

TO LET.

AT Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW with Tennis Court.

Possession from the 1st July, 1889.

L. M. BASA,  
No. 7, Remedios Terrace,  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [752]

## Intimations.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FOR the greater convenience of the public, arrangements are now completed for the Office of the Company to remain open until Midnight, and Sundays, where Launches can be obtained upon application to the Comptroller who is in charge.

Launches always kept under Steam off Pedder's wharf, and are at the service of the public for proceeding to and from any Vessel in Harbour.

## SCALES OF CHARGES.

Day Services.	Small	Large	Night Services.	Small	Large
For First Hour	\$1	\$3	For First Hour	\$1	\$3
For Second Hour	\$2	\$4	For Second Hour	\$2	\$4
For Every Subsequent Hour	\$1	\$2	For Every Subsequent Hour	\$1	\$2

Rates for Picnic, Shooting, Bathing, Private parties, towing Vessels and Cargo Boats, for excursions to Macao, Canton, or other places, may be arranged at the Company's Office, 1, Pedder's Street, Praya.

A. G. GORDON,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [895]

CANTON.  
THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL,  
(FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL),  
Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant.

A first class table kept with WINES, SPIRITS, &c., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,  
Manager.  
Canton, 11th June 1889. [723]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

## NOW READY.

"THE 'CORNER' IN ROPES."

A FULL REPORT in Pamphlet form of the sensational trial, POTTS v. RUSTON, JEE, together with the history of the "Corner," and other interesting particulars.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ld., Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; Mr. W. BREWER's; the HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE Co., Ld.; and direct from the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

PRICE—FIFTY CENTS.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1889.

## Intimations.

TAILORS WANTED.

WANTED, at once, 50 GOOD WORKMEN. Apply, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 1 P.M., to

JAMES THOMSON,  
Sergeant, Master Tailor,  
1 Arg. & Sub. Hrs.,  
Murray Barracks.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1889. [1000]

THE SONGEI KOVAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with the Articles of Association and Prospectus of the above Company, SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) a SHARE, is Payable to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 16th day of August next.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [890]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
THE KWON KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS.

## SECOND STAGE.

THE First competition for the 2nd Stage, will take place next SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3.15 P.M., under the Conditions already notified.

The entrance Fee for this stage only \$1. 30 cents (if not already paid for) must be sent to me before 5 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Hon. Secretary,  
c/o Hongkong Club.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1889. [618]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company numbered 129/131, 294/5, 10,221, 7556, 2705/2717, 11,313, 2437/2445, Standing in the Register in the name of Dr. A. S. GOMES, having been LOST, notice is hereby given that a New Certificate for the said 50 Shares will be issued fourteen days hence, and that the original certificate, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. [991]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 18 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1889, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., the objects and business of which meeting will be to submit for confirmation the special resolutions passed at the meeting held this day.

By Order of the Board,  
T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 3rd August 1889. [986]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1889. [1003]

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) a SHARE, due prior to the 28th February last, is now being made, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before the 16th day of August next, the amount due from them.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [889]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 35, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [718]

NOTICE.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CERTIFICATE SHARES in this Company numbered 3,598 to 3,602, and standing in the name of Mr. C. P. CHATER on the register, is MISSING and that unless the said Certificate be produced and proof of Ownership lodged with the Undersigned by the 16th August, 1889, a New Certificate will be issued for the Shares.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1889. [906]

REMOVAL.

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE has been REMOVED to No. 8, Queen's Road Central, opposite TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [352]

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,

the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best.

Time-keepers Invented.

\$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS

for every Watch.

Orders from Outposts to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BROS. & KAISHA,

(Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches),

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [613]

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Hesperia	Hamburg	August 15th	Siemssen & Co.
Northern	Hamburg	August 15th	Russell & Co.
Nestor	Hamburg	August 15th	Butterfield & Swire.
Rohilla	London	August 18th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Shanghai	London	August 18th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	August 20th	

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Ganges	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 24th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Diomed	Butterfield & Swire.	August 21st.
London, via Suez Canal	Benalder	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About August 22nd.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Yangtse	Messageries Maritimes.	To-morrow, at noon.
Bremer, via Ports of Call.	Preussen	Melchers & Co.	Aug. 28th, at 4 p.m.
Havre and Hamburg	Electra	Siemssen & Co.	Aug. 19th, at noon.
New York, via Suez Canal	Benlawers	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About Aug. 15th.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Sept. 19th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Diana	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 26th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K.	Port Fairy	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Australasian Ports, via F.	Ghazee	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
Sourabaya, via S. Pore, &c.	Goelpara	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About August 17th.
Straits and Bombay	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 19th, at noon.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Nestor	Butterfield & Swire.	August 17th.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Nizam	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 20th, daylight.
Kobe	Asagao	Mitsui Bishi Colliery	About Aug. 19th.
Tientsin	Sungking	P. & O. S. N. Co.	August 18th.
Shanghai	Shanghai	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Rohilla	Rohilla	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Taiyang	Messageries Maritimes.	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Taiyang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Spore, Bangkok	Chow Fa	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Thales	Yuen Fat Hong	Aug. 18th, daylight.
		Douglas Laprak & Co.	Aug. 16th, at 10 a.m.

## Intimations.

## INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S

SAPOLIO

OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.

CONSERVED MEATS

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-

moor.

SWEDISH TAR AND OREGON PINE

LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [82]

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious

remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,

TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-

COUGH, and many other complaints. It is

also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-

mended by the medical Faculty. To be had at

every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for

Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin

bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR"

in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS

LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—

Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious

imitations!

Hongkong 26th May, 1889. [330]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS,

AND

CONTRACTORS,

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,

Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [795]

## HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 1.10 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M.